

KEPLER'S LAW DOES NOT DESCRIBE REALITY

by Peter Bros

Kepler's Law states that the planets move in elliptical orbits with the Sun at one focus of the ellipse so that a line connecting the Sun and a planet will sweep out equal areas in equal times.

An ellipse is a central conic, symmetric about a central point so that the major axis passing through the focus bisects the ellipse, making the areas of both sides of the bisected ellipse equal. The perihelion and aphelion are the closest and furthest points from the Sun, the focus, that the Earth's orbit intersects the major axis.

By applying Kepler's Law to the Earth's orbit, these points are placed in early January and July. However, the time it takes for the Earth to move between these astronomical points, January to July, is 72 hours less than the time it takes to move from July to January, sweeping out equal areas in unequal times. Thus, applying Kepler's Law to determine the perihelion and aphelion of the Earth's orbit disproves Kepler's Law!

The perihelion and aphelion actually coincide approximately with the winter and summer solstices, the angle of the Earth's tilt being itself tilted less than a degree away from the direction of the Sun's motion, resulting in a time differential approximately 30 hours less.

HOW TO COMPUTE THE SPEED OF THE SUN

The fact that it takes longer for the Earth to move between the summer (June) and winter (December) solstices than it does to move between the winter and summer solstices shows that the Sun is moving toward the winter solstice. These times can be obtained from a farmer's almanac. Note,

however, that using the astronomical perihelion and aphelion (January and July), computed by assuming Kepler's Law applies to the Earth's orbit, will overstate the Sun's speed by approx. 80 per cent.

With the Sun moving toward the winter solstice, D1, the distance the Earth travels between the winter and summer solstices is shorter than D2, the distance the Earth travels between the summer and winter solstices. Because the Earth's rate is equal in both periods, D1 divided by the time it takes to move from the winter to the summer solstice equals D2 divided by the time it takes to move from the summer to the winter solstice. D1 and D2 can be expressed in terms of V, the velocity of the Sun.

D1 equals the distance of the bisected Earth's orbit ($\pi \cdot D/2$), minus the time it takes for Earth to move between the winter and summer solstices, multiplied by V.

D2 equals the distance of the bisected Earth's orbit, plus the time it takes for the Earth to move between the summer and winter solstices, multiplied by V. Substituting these values for D1 and D2

solves the equation for V, the velocity of the Sun.

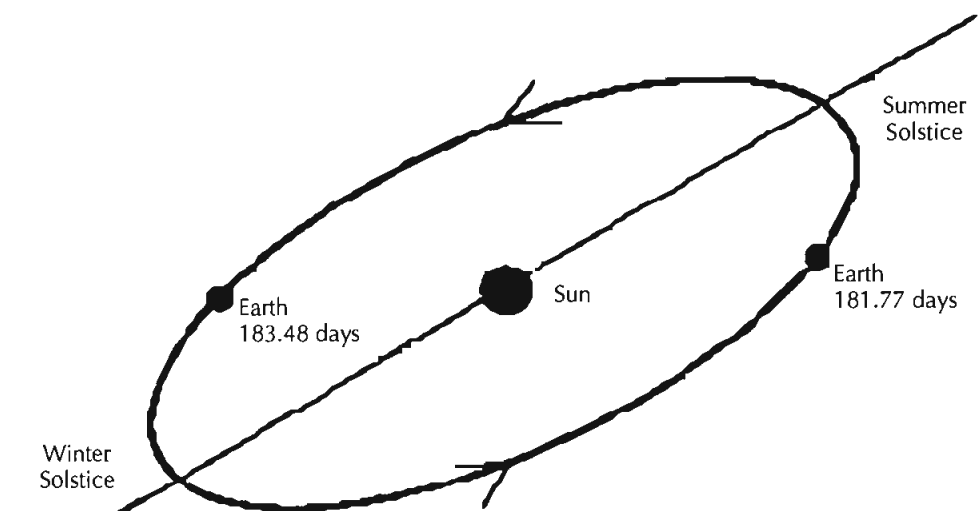
The movement of the Sun accounts for the precession of the vernal equinox, currently scientifically explained by wobble, as well as Tycho Brahe's unexplained finding that the Moon travels faster in the summer than the winter. It isn't travelling faster; it is travelling at a uniform rate over the shorter distance between the winter and summer solstices and the longer distance between the summer and winter solstices.

The Sun's movement is what gives the planetary orbit the appearance of being an ellipse—the Earth's actual path being a helix less than 1 per cent from the plane of solar system movement.

Because the Sun is dragging the planets through space, historical forces aren't sufficient to explain orbiting. As Newton based his proof of the inverse square law on historical forces producing Kepler's Law, we may have to rethink why objects fall.

(Source: From Chapter 7 of Peter Bros' book, *At the Gates of the Citadel*, FBP, 6529 Elder Ave, Springfield, VA 22150 USA; phone +1 (703) 971 9141, fax (703) 971 1628)

KEPLER'S LAW: A line connecting the Sun and the Earth will sweep out equal areas in equal times.



PHYSICAL REALITY: A line connecting the Sun and the Earth sweeps out equal areas in unequal times!

SUSPENDED STRAIN TEST OF ADAMS PERMANENT MAGNET TECHNOLOGY

by Robert Adams

This report refers to a suspended strain test performed at midday on Saturday 1st July 1995 in Whakatane, New Zealand, in the presence of my colleague, Bruce Cathie.

The test was performed with a magnet, measuring 17 millimetres cube, weighing only 60 grams, suspended in a non-magnetic rig specially built for these strain tests.

Test Results:

Maximum Strain: 25 kg

Release Strain: 25.25 kg

= 12.5 kg per pole of any one face of four, of aforesaid magnet

Distance between poles: approx. 7.5 mm

The magnetic energy displayed is such that there is no instrumentation in the South Pacific, to my knowledge, capable of measuring MGOe, but it is, however, conservatively estimated to be around the order of 144 per pole.

All other magnets engineered into the Adams technology will down-scale according to material composition, i.e., alnico, sintered alnico, cobalt, permalloy, samarium cobalt, neodymium, etc.

The diagram below is a basic illustration of the resultant magnetic fields appearing on any one of the four twin-pole faces subsequent to the application of said magnet being engineered into Adams technology.

In a cube or rectangular application, an original magnet in its conversion state dis-

plays a set of four pole-faces, each of which consists of a **twin set of north and south poles** and, in turn, each pole's energy has doubled, the energies of each being identical.

The above magnet, then, if installed in a motor, **should deliver twice its original energy from only any one north or south pole**, of any one of the four twin faces.

In closed-circuit applications such as extensively used in industry, the total energy available from both poles of any one face becomes four times greater than that of any one pole of the magnet in its original state.

Further to this discovery of confirming evidence of the possibility of four magnetic poles in magnets, Bruce Cathie and I have concluded, through the application of his unified field theories, that magnets of any of the present-known compositions, when moulded to specific geometric harmonic dimensions, will display greater energy gain than that of their present maximum ratings, with further gain available by engineering the magnet into the Adams magnetic technology.

Since Bruce and I returned from the NEXUS Conference in Australia late last March, we have been involved in the investigation of the evidence I discovered regarding my long-believed theory that a magnet can indeed be found to possess the inherent ability to display four poles.

Like myself, Bruce was not prepared just to accept the fact that the theory had been found to be correct in practice, but also to investigate if the results have a connection with the mathematics of the harmonic structure of the universe.

Bruce found the magnet does indeed fit into the mathematical structure, according to the published unified tables.

I lay international claim to being the original discoverer of the possible reality of the existence of four magnetic poles, and the first to prove, in practice, that any magnetic material can be engineered into displaying four twin-poles.

The recent technical research of our Adams/Cathie group promises enormous implications for the future of magnetic technology worldwide, and further research is underway.

POWER FROM ROOM HEAT!

by Harold Aspden

The "Super Space Magnetic Power Source Discovery" reported by Robert Adams (NEXUS, June-July 1995, p. 55) coincides with a discovery I have made concerning magnets. I am using barium ferrite magnets in my own motor research and I am finding excess power. Robert Adams has magnets more than one hundred times stronger, so there is great promise ahead!

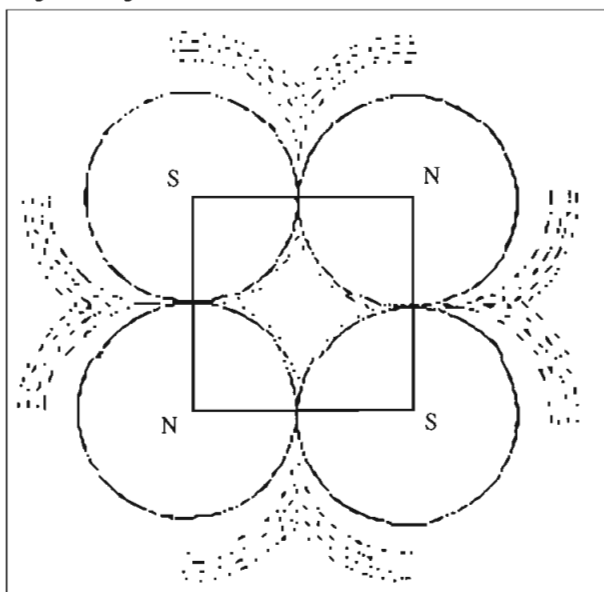
My discovery, however, is the link between the retentive properties of a magnet and superconductivity. Magnets are known to keep their magnetic power indefinitely if left undisturbed, the loss of power being less than one part in 100,000 per year. Current flow in a closed circuit loop develops a magnetic field. Superconductivity seems also to sustain the perpetual motion of electron currents.

It is well known that a magnet can convert heat into electricity, but the scientific world seems to be totally ignorant of the fact that regeneration of electricity from heat within a magnet is what causes it to sustain its permanent magnetism. Magnets have been used in MHD technology (the 1960s work on magnetohydrodynamics) which generates an electrical current output from the flow of hot ionised gas through a magnetic field in the mutually orthogonal direction. Also, in metal, the heat energy transported by electrons through a magnetic field can convert into a transverse flow of current that derives its power by cooling the metal (known as the Nernst Effect).

In fact, however, a magnet itself is a physical manifestation of room temperature superconductivity, which really is a process involving magnetic induction and electrical regeneration by conversion of heat attributable to current flow through a normal resistance.

Nature's secret governing this phenomenon concerns gravitation and the dynamically resonant role played by the 'supergraviton' as a mediator in conserving energy in the inertial balance of thermally activated molecules when impacted by electron current. The supergraviton has a mass close to 102 atomic units, and this is the common denominator shared by the group-molecular compositions of warm superconductors and magnets.

Readers who may doubt this should weigh the following evidence. It is beyond belief that my discovery of this curious relationship between the compositions of



warm superconductors and magnets can be fortuitous. The excess power in my motor is in some measure extracting heat from the barium ferrite magnets, and as I am collaborating with Robert Adams it is appropriate to bring this news into the NEXUS readership forum.

This is, incidentally, not technology but science, yet science which tells us that the 'new energy' dream of power generation from environmental heat is already with us—but we have somehow ignored Nature's message.

Readers may find my recently published (May 1995) GB Patent Application No. 2,283,361 enlightening as a way forward towards this new technology. It is entitled, "Refrigeration and Electrical Power Generation" and relates to a solid-state project which complements my motor research.

Should these comments interest an established R&D organisation based in Australia I invite contact with a view to developing and exploiting in Australia my earlier and related Australian Patent No. 622,239.

Enquiries in writing should be sent to me c/o Sabberton Publications, PO Box 35, Southampton S016 7RB, England, UK.

STUDY PROVES DOWSING WORKS

The ancient and mysterious art of dowsing could be a more efficient method of finding water than anything modern science has to offer.

German scientists followed the instructions of experienced dowsers and drilled a total of 2,000 boreholes in 10 different countries. Their 80 per cent success rate in striking water was almost double the best achieved by conventional geological techniques according to the study's author, Hans-Dieter Betz, a Professor of Physics at the University of Munich, Germany.

The team claim to have scientific proof that dowsing works. They have just published the results of their 10-year study in the *Journal of Scientific Exploration* which specialises in publishing studies of strange phenomena. Although Betz is puzzled how the technique works, he argues that dowsing should be accepted by scientists and studied further.

Betz's study started 10 years ago after German engineers working in the northern, dry regions of Sri Lanka began to use dowsing to decide where to drill.

At first the team used conventional techniques to find water—interpreting the fea-

tures of the terrain for the presence of underground streams and more advanced methods such as testing the soil's electrical resistance.

But these methods turned out to be inefficient, so the project manager, Hans Schroter, decided to apply his dowsing skills to the problem. Schroter's success in pinpointing underground streams was so impressive that the German Association for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) agreed to sponsor a long-term investigation.

Relying solely on a dowsing rod, Schroter identified 691 potential sites in Sri Lanka to drill for water. Six hundred and sixty-four—96 per cent of them—provided fresh running water. Prof. Betz says that conventional techniques would find water in about 30 to 50 per cent of boreholes.

Prof. Betz says what was even more impressive was that the dowsers were able to predict the depth of the water source and estimate its yield and purity to within 10 or 20 per cent. Geologists still have no technology for gauging the depth and volume of underground water.

(Source: Carl Franklin, *The European Magazine*, 31 March - 6 April 1995)

SOUND WAVES vs POLLUTION

Petrol station oil spills could soon be cleaned up more easily using sound waves.

Koen Weytingh and his colleagues at the Technical University of Delft and De Ruiter Milieutechnologie in Halfweg, the

Netherlands, have been experimenting with sound waves to break up and wash out hydrocarbon droplets whose heavier fractions often stay trapped between grains of soil, even with *in situ* cleaning techniques.

The researchers set up two columns of wet sand contaminated with diesel fuel and passed sound waves through one of the columns at a number of frequencies. They then compared the amount of oil that could be removed from each by pumping through the two sandbeds until no more oil emerged. After five days, 71 per cent of the diesel fuel was removed from the vibrated column, compared with 40 per cent in 11 days from the untreated column.

The sound waves make the oil drops vibrate at their natural frequency until they disintegrate into smaller droplets which can escape more easily from the capillary forces in the soil.

The range of molecules recovered from the vibrating sandbed corresponded to the normal composition of diesel oil, with hydrocarbon chains ranging from 10 to 40 carbon atoms long. So, the water was indeed washing out longer molecules than usual, rather than simply removing more of the shorter, more soluble compounds.

Weytingh also noted that high-frequency vibrations tend to be damped by soil and groundwater, and so work only over a limited distance. Sound at too low a frequency can compress the soil, causing it to subside.

(Source: *New Scientist*, 3 June 1995)

YUPPIE DOWSING SERVICE

